

McGILL DAILY

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by amin kassam

Students charged with contempt

Contempt sentences totalling 28 months were handed out yesterday to three persons involved in the Computer Center incident at Sir George Williams University two years ago.

The sentences were given by Judge Kenneth Mackay for refusal to "respect" court proceedings.

Gail August, Leo Barker and Martin Bracey were found guilty of "obstructing the proper use and enjoyment" of "property" belonging to Sir George Williams University.

Bracey received a 24 month sentence for contempt of court on six citations, while the other two got 60 days each on one citation. Under the Criminal Code, sentences of 24 months or over have to be served out in a federal prison.

In handing out his sentences for contempt, the judge said, "our courts stand above those who participate in these hearings. Our courts operate on rules that are set by knowledgeable men with reason."

The trio refused to co-operate with a court that "is racist and uses the gangster logic of fascists to deprive us of all rights".

Yesterday, the courtroom was the scene of stormy encounters between Judge Mackay and Bracey, in the course of which the accused received five contempt citations.

In contrast, most of today's proceedings were quiet until the judge inexplicably turned to the two black defendants and asked

them for their names. Following their declared policy of non-participation in the trials, the two did not respond.

This resulted in the first contempt citation of the morning.

The second came soon after when the judge warned the defendants not to remain seated when he entered the courtroom because it was "disrespectful" to Her Majesty the Queen's court. The defendants continued to remain seated throughout the trial except when dragged up by their handcuffs.

"You may be able to put us in chains," burst out Bracey, "but you'll never be able to keep us down". This earned him another contempt sentence and a warning that he would be punished severely.

"Your punishment will be much more severe when the people try you," replied Bracey. Later, he added, "I want to know why your uniformed thugs smashed my glasses, beat me up, just because I want to tell the truth."

At one point in the morning's proceedings, the judge warned the militant Bracey to keep quiet unless he wanted trouble.

"That's just fine, you racist dog," replied the defendant. The judge then ordered him to be removed from the court. The policemen had to drag the

black student while he shouted slogans like "Down with racism", "Long live the Communist Party" and "Long live Chairman Mao".

The Crown wound up its case with the claim that it had proved "beyond reasonable doubt that the accused did commit mischief that violated private property." The defendants will be sentenced Friday.

They are among the last five accused in the drawn out sequence of trials which have involved over 90 students so far.

The students explained the occupation of the Computer Center as due to a refusal by the University to provide a forum where charges of racism against a biology professor could be heard.

According to the defendants, such a forum has still not been provided by the authorities.

In denouncing the courts, the defendants followed the lead of the Parti Communiste du Québec (Marxiste-Léniniste), for which they have all expressed support.

The Party has been encouraging its supporters for over two years to denounce "bourgeois courts as instruments of class oppression which can only give justice to the ruling class." Since then, many others have denounced the courts.



daily photo by jean-michel joffe

ENGINEERING FACULTY DEAN D'Ombain yesterday assured students that the answer to the ever-increasing gap between students and teachers in the university is the computer. See page 3 for the exciting details.

by nesar ahmad
and tom sorell

Palestine movement debated

In a speech sponsored by the Arab Students' Society last night, David Waines met with spirited objections when he claimed that the Palestine liberation movement has emphasized militarism at the expense of its social and political organization.

Waines, who is author of *The Unholy War*, argued that a gap had developed in the movement between leadership and masses as a result of an emphasis on military actions.

Waines said that broad based student efforts to politicize and educate people at refugee camps had not brought encouragement from movement leaders. The students had attempted to promote programs of social welfare, nursing and literacy in addition to military training. The leaders had urged that "the more immediate task of military preparation must retain the primary position".

Waines went on to criticize the movement's policy of peaceful co-existence with established Arab governments.

"Fatah's declaration that the Palestinian resistance movement would not interfere in the affairs of the Arab governments so long as they were left alone was all right as a tactic. But as an overall strategy it led to tragic consequences.

One of these consequences, according to Waines, has been the alienation of Palestinian refugees from fellow Arabs in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Waines explained that the growth of a Palestinian political entity has been taken by Arab governments as a danger to their stability. "The Palestinians should have realized sooner that their very existence constituted a threat to the Arab governments.

In the case of Jordan the existing barriers between the refugees and the Jordanians was exploited by King Hussein in order to suppress the movement.

"When the crunch came in September 1970 Hussein tried to convince the people that what the Palestinians were doing was wrong."

Waines' remarks did not go unchallenged. Students in the audience sympathetic to the Palestinian movement,

questioned Waine's right as a scholar to criticize the movement, arguing that criticism should arise from the movement itself and not from a detached observer.

Waines had stressed the need to recognize problems arising from Israel's existence rather than question Israel's existing at all. One student in the audience called this stand "a defense of the Zionist state".

Other students argued that Waines was "sowing the seeds of pessimism", and that his assessment had been too vague.

Waines had also said that Israel was a racist state, but with a difference; "One must not disregard the unique features of Zionism as a national expression in response to the political anti-semitism of the 19th century".

The remark was termed by one member of the audience as "a complete support of Zionism".

Waines' observations were also criticized as a superficial and distorted view of the Middle East.

An individual in the audience, who identified himself as an Iranian, asserted: "It is a great mistake to say that social and political changes are not taking place amongst the Palestinians in particular and the people of the Middle East in general.

"Western propaganda always paints these people as socially backward. The Palestinians are now a force to be reckoned with. Every Middle Eastern government has to take a stand for or against the Palestinian movement and this speaks well for strength of the movement.

"Israel is not going to last. The oil imperialists are going to realize this. They now look upon Iran, not Israel, as a more effective sphere of influence. It is in this light that we ought to understand the Shah's celebrations."

"The difficulties are there, but they can be solved within the movement itself."

TODAY'S SPECIAL . . .

Inside, we are all Red. Blood Drive begins today. Give it your support.

ELECTIONS

Election today for internal V-P. See Students' Society ad (page 6) for list of candidates.

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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HONOURS ENGLISH STUDENTS

& especially those who have dropped out

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CONGRATULATIONS Chris and Sue. If anyone doesn't like it. Call Sue at 849-8759.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY BAZ. Longing to see you in a dress. What a mindfuck! Richard, David, Fred, Ed, Buck, Irving, Mike, Rosalie, Rose, Sharron, Ellen.

DR. MORGENTHAU speaks on Abortion Information and discussion. Wed. Oct. 20 1:00, Union Rm. 123. McGill Committee for Abortion Law Repeal.

MATURE, SERIOUS, skiers, ages 21-38, singles, and couples, to complete Eastern Townships ski group. 467-5501 evenings, Mon. to Fri.

THE SEX LIFE of the ruby-throated hummingbird we can't help you with. But cheap beer and free music we've got! Friday, Oct. 29, Union Lounge 8 P.M. Ed. U.S.

BORROWED MY WATCH in 118 Burnside Hall Monday? High sentimental value. Will pay good price. Call Jean 392-8264 days. No questions.

AIKIDO PRACTICE BEGINS in Arthur Currie Gymnastics Room 101 Wed. 7 pm and Mon. 7:30 PM in Wrestling Room. Get a Judo outfit. Everyone welcome.

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STUDENT BABY-SITTER wanted 1-2 days a week. 484-2982.

WANTED TWO PEOPLE to share apartment 3539 Lorne No. 8, (close to campus). Leave note in mailbox if not in.

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(Professor of Economics at York University, Toronto, and leader of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement)

Lecture on the Socio-Economic Situation in Greece.
Oct. 23, (Sat.), 1:30 P.M. at S.G.W.U.
Hall building, H-110, Adm. Free

ENGINEERING EDUCATION FOR WHOM?

Mass Forum, Today, Oct. 20th,
Engineering Common Room,
1 P.M.

Speakers: Dick Hagen and Dr. John Grace

Critical discussion of the form and content of engineering education

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(see page 3)

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"Canadian Response
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Friday, October 22, 1 P.M.
lower campus, in case of rain,
W120, Arts Building



**McGILL
MEN'S INTRAMURALS**

INTRAMURAL SWIM MEET

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 7:30 p.m.
CURRIE GYM POOL

EVENTS

50 yd. Breaststroke
50 yd. Backstroke
50 yd. Freestyle
100 yd. Freestyle
25 yd. Backstroke
200 yd. Freestyle Relay

200 yd. Medley Relay
100 yd. Individual Medley
25 yd. Butterfly
25 yd. Breaststroke
50 yd. Butterfly

ENTRIES will be accepted at the Intramural Office until 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 21. All Male Students are eligible except Varsity Swim Team Members.



McGill Film Society
Presents
SILENT SERIES

SUNRISE
by Murnau

7:00 & 9:30 p.m., Tonight, Wed. Oct. 20th
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TODAY

ITALIAN SOCIETY: First meeting of old and new members. Union B24, 1-3.

CHESS CLUB: Chess club will be open daily. Union B24, 2-4 pm.

MOC: Lunch meeting, slide show. Union 458, 1-2.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Auditions for three original musical comedies. Tech. sign-up, operatic parts also. With or without experience. Union B23-24, 6-8:30.

HONOURS ENGLISH STUDENTS: Student meeting to discuss new honours program. Arts 150, 1-2.

LIBERAL ACTION COMMITTEE: Meeting for old and new members. Union B23, 1-2.

MATH SOCIETY: All interested please attend. BH1006a, 1-2.

BRIDGE CLUB: Duplicate Bridge tournament. Union Coffee Shop, 7:30.

REDMAN BAND: Secret ceremony and wild parade, wear dark clothing. Bandroom 11:45.

COMMITTEE FOR ABORTION LAW REPEAL: Dr. Morgenthau will speak, discussion information. Union 123-124, 1 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB: Important general meeting. In case of voting you must become a member. Union B26-27, 6 pm.

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE ICE HOCKEY: Practices begin today at 5:15 in winter stadium. Bring skates and desire.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY: Coffee 10-4, lunch 12-2, supper party 6-7:30 3563 University No. 10. All day.

AMATEUR RADIO VA2UN: Code classes. Union 401, 12-3.

CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Forbes Field, 5:30. Also, debate: "Women: the synonym for inferiority." Union 457-458, 8 pm.

ENGINEERING ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE: "Engineering Education For Whom"—mass forum, discussion. McConnell Eng. EUS Common Room, 1 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: Silent series: *Diamonds and Ashes* and two shorts, *Life and Death of a Hollywood Extra* and *Fall of the House of Usher*. L219, 7, 9:30.

ISA ALICE: Wanted students with, English, Spanish, German, Dutch, Italian, French, Scottish, Irish, Australian, North Caroline, accents for film jobs. Union B40, 1-2.

PHYSICS SOCIETY: Wine and Cheese Party, come and meet your professors. Physics 103, 3-5:30.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Soccer game. Forbes Field, 8:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL: Tryouts, everyone welcome. Sir Arthur Currie Gym, 7-9:30.

BLOOD DRIVE: First day. Opening activities 12:30-1. Greg Buchanan of Montreal Folk Workshop 2-3. Union Ballroom 10-6. Meeting for anyone working or aspiring to work on residence night. Union 464, 12.

FILM WORKSHOP: First session on film making, the camera. Union 469, 6.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Important meeting, discussion of society's program. Members needed. Union B23, 4-5.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Membership is still open. Sign up in our office. Union 409, 1-2.

AIIESEC: Find out how to get an overseas summer job. Everybody eligible. Union 464, 1-2.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Tarawih Prayer. L830, 8 pm.

FINE ARTS CLASSES: Instructor Ahmed Yarkhan. Live model. Bring your own materials. Morris Hall 107, 6-8.

Yes, there's hope

by jamal shamsie

Engineering Dean G. L. d'Ombain yesterday claimed that he saw "hope for the university" in the form of computer-assisted instruction. D'Ombain recently spent the better part of a year studying the use of computers in teaching.

He said that "a deep desire in most people today to be treated as individuals" was developing simultaneously with a growing dissatisfaction with the "depersonalized or dehumanization" element which exists in most large universities today.

According to d'Ombain, since universities will never be able to provide students with both personalized and individualized instruction, most universities are presently seeking the assistance of modern technology.

D'Ombain stressed that although "technological education", which includes "packaged films and lectures", provides some form of individualized instruction, and "undoubtedly helps the student accumulate the facts more effectively", it nevertheless deprives him of certain crucial aspects of university education.

Besides, "any self-respecting person should not be expected to accept a filmed lecture with a turned-on commentary".

The Dean emphasized that

students are deprived, through "technological education" of "conceptual or human contact" which is essential, particularly because the development of students is "a development of themselves, by themselves" with certain assistance.

He continued that such education deprives the students of interaction with the academic community and thus prevents the questioning of the value of centers of learning, such as universities.

However, he went on to say that the computer was the only hope of providing future students with both personalized and individualized instruction.

D'Ombain did not separate computerized instruction from the other "technological education" that he often referred to and had already discarded as unacceptable.

He was convinced that the "dehumanization" element was greatly reduced with the use of computers, and that it would continue to be reduced with improvements in computer technology.

D'Ombain did not touch upon the questions raised by a university making increasing use of technology at a time when there is a high level of unemployment among university graduates and teachers.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY
BY-ELECTION

CRYSTAL CANNON

BSc.
(Phys. Ther.) 5

Our Faculty is suffering an identity crisis!

We need a voice to assert our importance in the University Community. In order to combat our apathy and the University's indifference towards the P. and O.T. Faculty we need a representative who will protect our interests and keep our members well informed of pertinent Students' Society activities.

Crystal Cannon is aware of these problems.



VALERIE GILCHRIST

B.P.T.4

previous experience: a year's previous experience on P.&O.T. council as class president B.P.T.3. High school Head Girl. As a representative of our faculty I would try and integrate, to the maximum possible limit, McGill Students Council and the P.O.T. faculty. I hope to gain the advantages of both for both. Also as an individual member of the Students Council one is committed to a lot of work to keep this body functional. I will try and you must go to vote.

P&OT COUNCIL REP
CANDIDATES

DEBBIE SKURNIK

B.Phys.Ther.4

Our faculty has been, up to now, somewhat apart from the main student body (both geographically and spiritually). Although the first can't be helped, the second gap can be bridged by someone who will relay information accurately and unfailingly to each student in our faculty. I would like very much to accept this responsibility as well as to attempt to air any grievances presented to me by our faculty. Although this term is only for a short while, I hope to set a precedent in good representation which can be carried over into next year.

Committee for the Candidate



From Duplessis to the Quiet Revolution

The period since 1950 falls within the lifespan, if not the memory, of many students. But within that brief span of time Quebec has changed immeasurably.

In 1950 the Duplessis regime was solidly in power, and the political atmosphere in the universities was so stagnant that even liberals were suspect.

American multinational corporations were expanding into the postwar world trade vacuum, and were being welcomed into Quebec with open arms by Duplessis. In exchange for his concessions of resources to the foreign capitalists and his complicity in the suppression of labor, the captains of industry kept "le chef's" electoral war chest full.

But the alienation of resources and foreign control of the economy were not issues in 1950, and Duplessis could tout himself successfully as a great nationalist leader, safeguarding Quebec's "autonomy" from the encroachments of Ottawa.

Liberal leader Adelard Godbout, who had broken his prewar promise to oppose conscription, lost his seat, and the Liberals were led in the Legislature until 1950 by Westmount Anglophone George Marler. The 36% of the vote which the Liberals received was virtually nullified because of the gerrymandering of electoral districts. The Parti Québécois was to face a similar situation in 1970.

The campaign issue arose out of an attempt by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent to implement the recommendations of the prewar Rowell-Sirois Report. The Report said that the provinces should surrender their taxation powers to Ottawa in return for subsidies.

All Quebec nationalists, including Duplessis, rejected federal interference in the field of social welfare. But Godbout tried to argue that the federal proposal only implied a business arrangement and that Duplessis was turning down millions of dollars in aid. However, after his wartime behavior, Godbout had little grassroots support in Quebec and was regarded as a puppet of Ottawa.

Duplessis never even bothered to publish an election platform. He merely said that he opposed Communism and would uphold Quebec's autonomy. He also stood on his government's record on public works and promised more patronage. The Liberals were not in a position to accuse the Union Nationale of corruption. People still remembered the rotten Taschereau regime, which had been ousted in 1935 by the "reforming" Union Nationale.

The French commercial press had little sympathy for either Godbout or Ottawa's plans. The post-election headline in *Le Devoir*, Duplessis' bitter enemy on most issues, was: "Les centralisateurs sont défaits." *La Presse* was even more ecstatic: "Une grande victoire pour le Québec."

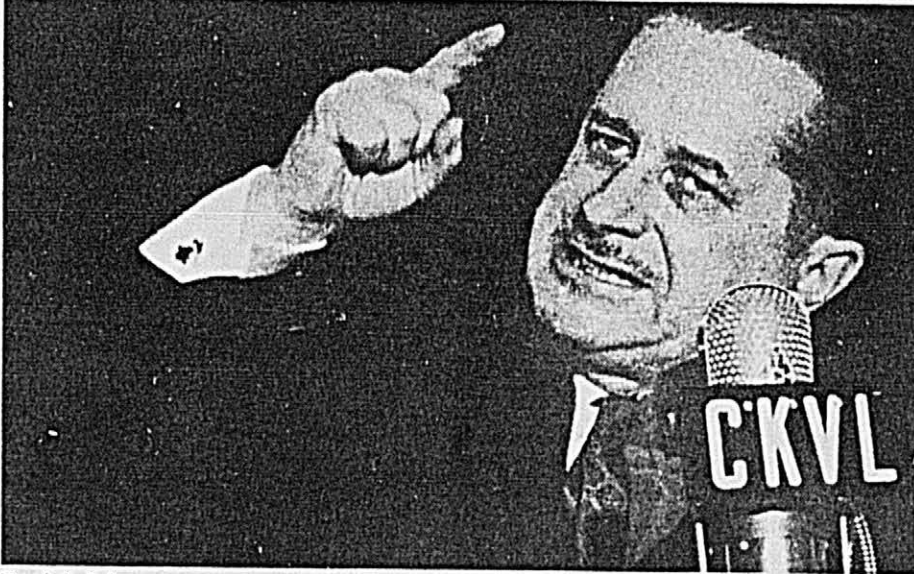
But opposition to Duplessis was growing among organized labour, intellectuals, 'progressive' clergy and even some capitalists who were weary of paying kickbacks to the party machine.

The Asbestos strike of 1949 established the Confederation de Syndicats Nationaux for the first time as a credible labor movement. The international

This is the last of a four part series tracing the historical development of Quebec from the Conquest until today.



Pierre Trudeau c.1949



Daniel Johnson



The man who started it all (far left) and the man who may end it all.

unions, which at that time were more radical, backed the Asbestos strikers in a display of solidarity against the Johns-Manville Company and the Duplessis government.

For the first time, official spokesmen of the Church also backed strikers. On May 1, 1949, Archbishop Charbonneau declared: "The working class is the victim of a conspiracy which wishes to crush it, and when there is a conspiracy to crush the working class, it is the duty of the church to intervene." Duplessis later retaliated by forcing the Archbishop's transfer out of Quebec.

In 1957, miners in Murdochville went on strike against Gaspé Copper, a sub-

sidary of the many-tentacled Noranda Mines. The Quebec government did not hesitate to help out its friends, as it had done in the case of Asbestos by declaring the strike illegal.

Company scabs ransacked the union office and attacked strikers in the streets, but the Quebec Provincial Police did not interfere. During the Asbestos strike, hordes of QPP officers had descended on the town and arrested anyone they found in the street. Now, the QPP also raided private homes and even the church in its search for union militants.

As in 1949 Quebec's labor unions broke off their feuding and formed a common front. They demanded that

wages and conditions be raised to the prevailing North American level. During the strikes, *Le Devoir* denounced collusion between the government and the companies, while the Montreal English press remained silent.

In the case of Murdochville, the *Montreal Star* failed to report the workers' grievances until well into the dispute. The anti-strike bias of the 1950 version of the *Star* was clearly shown by one reporter who wrote that "an atmosphere of listlessness hovers over this progressive community, where only a few short months ago all was happy activity around Gaspé Copper Mines."

After the Asbestos strike the workers were granted a few token concessions in wages and fringe benefits. The Murdochville strike ended in failure. The company fired the strikers and then rehired most of them "individually" in order to eliminate the "ringleaders."

Among the many who denounced Duplessis in 1949 and 1957 were Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Gerard Pelletier and Jean Marchand (then head of the CSN, the union that represented the Asbestos strikers). Trudeau and Pelletier were briefly arrested by the QPP while interviewing strikers in 1949.

In 1951 Trudeau, Marchand and Pelletier founded the review *Cité Libre*, which together with *Le Devoir* formed the nucleus of press opposition to the Duplessis régime. *Cité Libre* was strongly anti-nationalist, in reaction to Duplessis' exploitation of the autonomy issue. But *Le Devoir* maintained that nationalism was not an enemy of progress, and that the defence of autonomy in Quebec had nothing to do with the concrete policy of the regime in power. It realized, in the words of nationalist Jean-Marc Leger, that "the nationalism of a colonized people can only be progressive."

In the 1960's the Trudeau-Pelletier-Marchand group would remain adamantly opposed to Quebec nationalism. In September 1963 Trudeau and Pelletier handed over editorial control of *Cité Libre* to a group headed by Pierre Vallières, who was later to become a key theorist for the FLQ. When the review took a separatist position, Trudeau and Pelletier quickly reasserted their control.

Trudeau charged that the separatists were counter-revolutionaries for betraying the liberal ideas of the Quiet Revolution. In May 1964 he and six others signed a "Canadian Manifesto" which claimed that, under separatism, "the problem of real independence would remain untouched." The Manifesto said that nationalism was advantageous to the middle class but ran counter to the interests of the economically weak.

"Today these people do not understand what the new nationalism is about," a Université de Montréal professor said of the Trudeau group in 1965.

But in the dark days of the 1950's, Trudeau and Pelletier were in the vanguard of the Quiet Revolution, such as it was. The 'progressive' intellectual elite in Quebec had all studied under the Reverend Georges-Henri Levesque, Dean of the Laval faculty of social sciences, a training ground for opponents of Duplessis and advocates of economic centralism.

Duplessis charged that socialist and communist ideas were being disseminated in the faculty and forced Levesque

to retire by threatening to deprive Laval of its annual grants. But Laval, a Catholic university, was less directly controlled by the government than was the Université de Montréal, which could not survive without government funding.

In 1957, Duplessis ordered Quebec universities not to accept \$50 million in endowments from the Canada Council. He said that the federal government had no right to encroach on education and promised equivalent provincial grants at his discretion. Laval failed to win the support of the McGill and Bishop's administrations in opposing Duplessis' policy, and in 1958 the Laval students went on strike.

After Duplessis died in September 1959, his successor, Paul Sauvé, worked out a complicated formula to allow Quebec universities to accept federal grants. In order to maintain its position as the mainstay of Quebec higher education, the provincial government was forced to be more generous. The flow of funds out of Quebec City from 1959 on led to the expansion of the universities of Laval and Montreal and the creation of a new university in Sherbrooke.

Duplessis wanted the people of Quebec to look to him, their leader, for all their needs. He used nationalism merely as a political expedient. In 1953, he appointed the Tremblay Commission to "inquire into constitutional problems and recommend measures to safeguard the rights of the province. Duplessis set up the commission in order to use its report to justify provincial income tax. There were four economists on the Commission, although Duplessis at first tried to keep them off.

The Report, issued in 1956, called for a flexible federalism to serve Canada's "two cultural communities." It demanded that Quebec be given all personal and corporation taxes and have the power to organize the whole field of social security. Every sector of Quebec society presented reports to the commission, and all favoured some degree of autonomy. But Duplessis did not want to set up any social security programmes.

He suppressed the report so effectively that it was almost impossible to obtain a copy in Quebec until the 1960's. His attitude was similar to that of his predecessor, Alexandre Taschereau, who once told a legislator who requested a reform: "If your constituents didn't ask for it, why put ideas into their heads?"

The Liberals

Those elements of Quebec society which were progressive by the standards of the 1950's supported the provincial Liberal Party, which advocated what it called "creative" government. (In those days "creative" merely meant "non-parasitic.") The Duplessis regime, with its corruption and its non-policy on economic planning and social welfare, was defined as "parasitic." But liberals and former "socialists" realized that the only way to political power at that time in Quebec was through a traditional party.

In the early 1950's the provincial Liberals had no annual convention, no grass-roots organization, and no intellectual wing. New leaders were crowned by their predecessors under the facade of a democratic election. Georges Emile Lapalme, Liberal leader since 1950, began the reform of the party, and in 1955 the Quebec Liberal Federation held its founding convention in Montreal.

But in the 1956 election the party lost ground. Jean Lesage, formerly federal Minister of Northern Development, assumed the leadership in 1958. In January 1959 Paul Sauvé, the conservative progressive successor of Duplessis, died after a brief 114-day reign. The Union Nationale, headed by Antonio Barrette, was no match for the Liberals, who could only appear dynamic

in comparison.

Barrette, as Minister of Labour since 1944, bore the responsibility for Asbestos and Murdochville. Lesage's slogan, in the tradition of liberal democracy, was "It's time for a change." The Liberal electoral victory in 1960 marked the bourgeois reformist phase of the Quiet Revolution. It would be followed by a nationalist phase in 1966.

From 1960 to 1966, the Liberals tried to transform Quebec into a modern North American society. They aimed at a situation where educated and affluent French Canadians could occupy positions of power. And by providing the average Québécois with a North American-style education and a higher standard of living they hoped to create a class of worker-consumers who would fit neatly into the multinational machine of American capitalism.

Lesage

The civil service became a technocracy. Under Duplessis civil servants had been unable to make decisions or give opinions. The government had been a one-man system. As an assistant deputy minister under Lesage said: "There was no need for technocrats in the civil service under Duplessis. And any graduate of the school of social sciences at Laval had a black mark against him as far as the provincial government was concerned." Seventy-eight of the 1946 graduating class in economics at Laval had to work outside Quebec.

Under Lesage, the technocrats introduced economic planning for the first time to Quebec. One ambitious plan, for the impoverished Gaspé, aimed at the economic rehabilitation of the region and popular participation in decision-making on the local level. In some parts of the Gaspé, 60 per cent of the people were on welfare.

But the Gaspé scheme accomplished little. There was too much concern with reports and paperwork and too little with the consultation of the people affected. And, as a cabinet minister pointed out: "The Economic Advisory Council isn't worth a damn. They keep producing documents talking about the first phase, the second phase, and so forth. Hell, this is a free economy."

The government also sought to negotiate with the capitalists on more equal terms, even while it sought more foreign investment. In 1962, as a result of the prodding of Natural Resources Minister René Lévesque, Quebec finally took over the private electric companies and set up Hydro-Quebec. In 1963 Quebec set up the General Investment Corporation to direct public and private funds into private industry. But the domination of the economy by foreign capitalists and their English Canadian partners remained overwhelming. "This government is a bourgeois government that is socialistic by choice," a civil servant admitted. "It's a dynamic conservative government."

Tension

From the very beginning, there was tension between the progressives in the Lesage cabinet, represented by Education Minister Paul Gérin-Lajoie and Natural Resources Minister René Lévesque, and the conservatives. Lesage himself did not initiate policy, but took the advice of his technocrats.

Lévesque was the "bad boy" of the cabinet in the eyes of the Anglostocracy, and the English press throughout Canada never missed an opportunity to criticize him. Lévesque proved to be too nationalistic for the Liberals. In 1967 the federalist wing of the party, led by Eric Kierans, purged him and his supporters.

Lévesque realized that under the present federalist structure, Quebec would

be treated only as a province like the others, and not as the homeland of one of two nations. Therefore it would be virtually impossible for Quebec to achieve autonomy or even "special status" in constitutional negotiations. What Quebec had to do, he said, was declare its independence and then negotiate a common market arrangement with English Canada as a sovereign state. In 1968, Lévesque's Mouvement Souveraineté-Association merged with the right-wing Ralliement National, led by former Créditiste Gilles Grégoire, and the Pierre Bourgault wing of the Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale. Members of this new coalition, the Parti Québécois, had only one aim in common. Quebec independence. But the majority of them were not ready to accept the necessary companion of political independence—socialism and economic independence.

Lévesque and the PQ's economics expert, Jacques Parizeau, promised that an independent Quebec would welcome foreign investors. Lévesque even predicted that English would be in use even more than in the pre-independence period.

Those independentists who could not accept this petty bourgeois nationalist reasoning formed radical movements such as the Front de Libération Populaire and the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière, which worked with neighborhood and workers' committees and organized nationalist and socialist demonstrations.

A minority of Quebec nationalists, both of the far right and of the far left, engaged in terrorist activity under the label of the Front de Libération du Québec. It was not until 1966 that Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon gave the FLQ a coherent left-wing revolutionary ideology.

Separatism

The idea of Quebec independence first began to gather momentum shortly after the Lesage victory. There had been separatist movements before, but since 1837 there had never been one which attracted so much support. Until 1957 the Liberals of Louis St. Laurent had been in power in Ottawa, with a virtual monopoly of the seats in Quebec. Even the clandestine support of Duplessis had failed to gain the Conservative Party any support in Quebec. The Québécois did not trust the Conservatives, with their history of anti-Quebec policies, and Ivan Sabourin, the leader of the party's Quebec wing in the early 1950s, had been counsel for the Johns-Manville Company during the Asbestos strike.

Quebec voters in the 1950s felt secure with St. Laurent because he was a French-Canadian. Even when the rest of Canada backed Diefenbaker in 1957, St. Laurent retained 62 seats in Quebec. But in the 1958 election, Lester Pearson had assumed the Liberal leadership. The first Diefenbaker Cabinet had contained only three French-Canadians, and Quebec feared that if it backed the Liberals again, it would be left at the mercy of a totally English government in Ottawa. Quebec remembered how such a government had imposed conscription in 1917.

Diefenbaker could rely on the Union Nationale machine in the 1958 election. The party members worked hard because they saw their opportunity to get federal patronage for the first time. A Liberal government would not appoint Union Nationale judges and senators. The Conservatives took 50 of the 75 seats, their greatest success in Quebec since 1882.

By 1962, the Quebec voters realized that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives were the answer. They turned to a new party, the right-wing populist Créditistes, led by Réal Caouette. Caouette managed to scrape together enough

money for a weekly television show, and used his demagogic talents to attack the old-line parties. He told the Québécois that they had "nothing to lose," but his appeal was based on the conservatism of the rural masses. His program of "security and individual liberty," he promised, would cause no social disturbance.

By the standards of 1962, the Créditistes were nationalists. Although Caouette later proved to be an even more fanatical federalist than Trudeau, people like Gilles Grégoire had not yet bolted the party. And, as a farmer in Bellechasse said during the campaign: "I read that the English newspapers say Caouette is the most dangerous man in Canada today. That's good. They may listen to us."

In 1962 the Créditistes took 20 rural seats in Quebec. In 1963 they took 26. But in the working class districts of urban Quebec, the Créditistes were not regarded as a solution. Federal politics no longer interested most students and workers in Quebec. By the end of the decade, they were equally disillusioned with provincial politics.

Johnson

In 1966, the Union Nationale returned to power, mainly because of the over-representation of conservative rural ridings. Conservative Catholics feared the Liberal government's education policy. Rumors circulated that the crucifix would be banned from classrooms, and rural parents resented the long distance bussing of their children to regional schools.

But the Union Nationale of Daniel Johnson was not the same as that of Duplessis. It had been "democratized" and modernized. The new government slowed down the pace of the educational reforms recommended by the Parent Report, but it began to implement them nevertheless. In 1960 there had been no Department of Education in Quebec and "Frère Untel" had been silenced by the church for criticizing the educational system.

By 1964, the same man was an official of the Quebec Department of Education. The Union Nationale was unable to turn back the clock. It extended government grants to French universities, abolished the eight-year classical colleges, and introduced the CEGEP program, which aimed at providing Quebec students with a more balanced education.

But all the CEGEPs succeeded in doing was creating a surplus of educated unemployed. The economic system was not equipped to absorb so many students, and even if it were, many bosses did not want to hire "over-qualified" individuals who might stir up trouble among the workers.

The Quebec national bourgeoisie turned to the Parti Québécois. The Quebec farmers, as usual, turned to the Créditistes. The English turned to the Liberals. The students and workers backed the Parti Québécois in 1970, but after it picked up only seven seats with 23 per cent of the vote, became disenchanted with bourgeois democracy. Furthermore, many of them realized that independence was meaningless without socialism.

Electoralism became only a means rather than an end in itself. Those who were effectively denied power by the system began to examine new strategies for controlling their own destiny. In the working class districts of Montreal, both English and French, people began organizing themselves to demand the facilities that the government was not giving them, and if necessary, to create them themselves. And the ideas of revolutionaries, anathema in Quebec only ten years before, began to attract support among students and workers.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION VICE-PRESIDENT (INTERNAL)

ELECT! THE MAN OF YOUR CHOICE TO OFFICE



JOE JOSPE B.A.4

QUALIFICATIONS

Chairman Blood Drive '71. Volunteer Blood Drive '69, '70. Student representative on the Economics Department. Executive member of the Economics Student Union.

PLATFORM

Increasing the usage of existing Student Society facilities. Continued fiscal responsibility. This policy does not mean no further spending, but rather carefully selected expenditures designed to be of interest to the student community.

Increased student representation in the University government. Sponsoring stimulating programs that will interest many. The Students' Society needs interested people to be an important body on campus. The Union must be maintained in the best condition possible. This can be accomplished through hard work on the part of the Internal Vice President — which I am prepared to do.

Committee for the Candidate



STEPHAN J. LOGAN SCIENCE

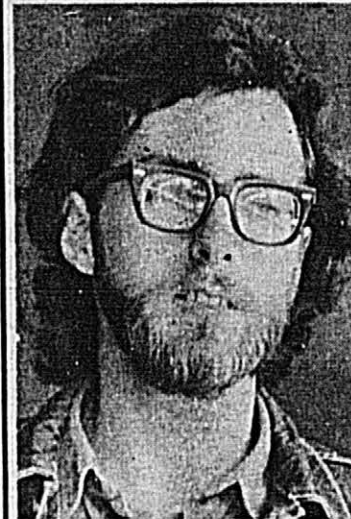
QUALIFICATIONS

1) Assistant to co-chairman of rendez-vous '71. 2) McGill football '70.

PLATFORM

1) The first priority is to bring to the attention of the *Daily* editor, the general displeasure of the students with the articles and general contents of the paper. I hope to accomplish this by means of a petition, in order to the best chances possible of making the *Daily* a campus newspaper.

2) The second concerns the general upkeep of the Union cafeteria and coffee-shop. It is necessary to someone who will hassle the Maisonneuve Vending staff in the union continuously, in order to keep both places at an acceptable standard of cleanliness.



MICHAEL MONTGOMERY

B.Sc.4

BACKGROUND

Arts & Sciences rep. 1971-72. A.S.U.S. rep. 1971-72. Vice-President, Debating Union 1971-72. Indian Teach-In 1969-70. Cesar Chavez Grape Boycott 1969-70.

PLATFORM

The Students' Society must be made a truly representative body on campus. At present it doesn't validly reflect the views and priorities of the faculties other than Arts & Sciences. Law, Engineering, Nursing, Music, P. & O. T. feel isolated from the main campus. With the support of all faculties, the Students' Soc. becomes a parent body for a student bloc in Univ. Gov't.

Students' Society policy affects our social, financial, and academic lives. To continue the existence of the Film Soc., Speakers Program, Loan Fund, Legal Aid, etc. the Society must earn your support.

DAVID ROVINS

QUALIFICATIONS

Academic: B.A. in Psychology (McGill), Philosophical and Psychological Studies (Oxford), graduate work in Psychology and Law (Berkeley)

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

McGill: Daily, Radio, ISA, MOC, French Club, Debating, Allan Memorial Volunteer, Film Society

I urge all students of McGill to restore the spirit of this university which has been lost. I have proposed some fundamental changes in the constitution along with stringent financial control. Academic services will be provided — they have been too long neglected. The only way a platform can be effective is if all students vote.

I believe deeply that McGill can maintain its academic excellence in the world but it needs your concern too.



J.P. ROXBURGH

BCOM. U1.

I would like to state that I think I can do the job of Internal Vice-President. As far as running the Union (or more accurately, coordinating the clubs and societies that occupy it) is concerned, I have had the experience necessary to do a good job. Through my three year association with Radio McGill I have had the chance to see the Union as it is—a total social, political, psychological, and economic environment. As far as policy-making and decision-making go, I feel that my managerial experience, combined with the usual endowment of common sense, are sufficient to ensure a responsible decision and/or argument on most matters of Council business. Although only an undergraduate, I feel I have the experience and ability to do the job. For it is these qualities that are necessary in an Internal VP, and not super-education. My name ends with an 'h'.



BILL SLOAN

B. of Engineering

ACTIVITIES

President, McGill Folkmusic Society, Other Door Coffee House, Radio McGill, Quebec committee for the Defence of Civil Liberties.

PROPOSALS

I want to change the Students Society from the entrepreneurial association that it is now into an organization to serve the students, by revamping the constitution to set up structures for student participation in the Society's affairs. I set up an annual review of courses and professors to help students choose the best ones.

I want to see lounges opened again in the Union, a juke box in the Coffee Shop, rock shows in the Ballroom, and a cost-price bar-lounge for undergraduates.

Emergency Committee to Elect Bill Sloan



GEORGE SNEAD

B.SC. IV

A MAN WITH A DIFFERENCE

You may have noticed that the picture of our candidate is taken from a different angle than the other candidates'. This is because George's legs are more distinctive than his face—just think of how many long haired, bearded freaks you know—or how many short haired, shaven freaks you see. George is just someone else who is sick of the general lack of everything in student affairs at McGill. Although his experience is limited, he feels he can play an active role at the center. George doesn't worry about any crap he might receive—he has eaten the shit at Bishop Mountain Hall for three years.

Committee to Elect George Snead Internal Vice-President



The coming of the hoop

On Monday October 18, several weeks of hard work, behind the scenes maneuvering, and perseverance were rewarded when, at a general meeting of the Quebec University Athletic Association, a McGill basketball team was admitted to the 'A' division of the league.

The resurrection of the apparently dead basketball Redmen began in mid-September. At that time, ex-Redmen stand-out and Jayvee Coach, Sam Wimisner, and former Dailyite Ira Turetsky submitted a budget proposal to Harry Griffiths, Chairman of the Athletics Department, and Roy Heenan, chairman of the Marlets Association. Both of these gentlemen were favorably disposed, and the Marlets agreed to supply the necessary funds.

After this, Mr. Griffiths went into action. He contacted the various members of the league, submitted proposed schedules, and managed to supply the embryonic team with the use of an already over-loaded Currie Gym. As a result of all of this, Mr. Griffiths was able to inform Wimisner and Turetsky, now coach and assistant-coach, that their team would play its first game on October 31, against Bishop's in Lennoxville.

What all of this means is that the throngs of hoop-crazed fans who swarmed to last year's games will have ample opportunity to view a very competent team. It is hoped that they will, because the gate proceeds are of vital importance to both this year's and next year's teams.

At present, the Redmen have a 21-game league schedule. They will play three games against each of the other seven teams in the conference: Loyola, Sir George, Macdonald, Bishop's, Sherbrooke, RMC, and Laval. The first four teams will then playoff to determine the league's representative in the Canadian Championship tournament. The main competition is expected to come from Loyola, a rejuvenated Sir George, and Bishop's.

Meanwhile the Redmen, who have been practicing for one week, are working hard in preparation for their first game against Bishop's. If the early work-outs are any indication, McGill fans will be seeing a very talented unit, in addition to the projected half-time shows and rock music warm-ups.

One thing that the team does not have is a manager. Also needed are scorers, time-keepers and statisticians. Anyone interested in the above positions should apply at the general office of the Athletics Department, in the Currie Gym.

So, the slough of despondency has been crossed. The Redmen are back, and what more could anyone ask?



daily photo by harold rosenberg

Baring the facts

Dear Sir:

The McGill Marching Band wishes to inform you that the Plumbers Philharmonic Orchestra is in no way, and has never been, associated with our organization.

The disgrace perpetrated by the P.P.O. during the half time show at last Saturday's football game was the manifestation of their warped sense of values and inability to resist intoxication. Their actions were made possible by the lack of proper security at the stadium and should be brought to the attention of the disciplinary committee of the McGill Students' Society.

In glorifying the actions of the P.P.O. the *Daily* has elevated these morons beyond the limits of reason and subjected the Marching Band to unjustified ridicule.

The Plumbers Philharmonic will no longer be tolerated in any show or parade arranged by the Marching Band; and pending a formal apology and explanation of the events of October 16's half time farce, the *Daily* will not be read by any members of the McGill Band (not that it ever was).

I demand that you clarify the ambiguity surrounding the phrase "barring their backsides" for although the Band has on occasion made an ass of itself, last Saturday was not one of those occasions.

May I remind you that the McGill Marching Band, Majorettes and Flagbearers are not supported by the Students' Society. We provide the entertainment for McGill football fans

at our own expense and there is no reason for us to tolerate the insults with which the Plumbers Philharmonic Orchestra and the *McGill Daily* have desecrated our public image.

Norman R. Rosen
Public Relations Director,
McGill Marching Band.

Editor's note: I regret any humiliation caused to Mr. Rosen and the Marching Band. And may I also express regrets on behalf of the Plumbers' Philharmonic Orchestra. So overcome with shame were they over their uncalled-for disruption that they felt only the photo shown above could convey their apologies. Norm, right from the bottom of their . . .

P.S. Their identities are protected to guard against any further embarrassment.

Women's field hockey

Alright male chauvinist pigs of McGill out there . . . where were you the morning of Saturday's Redman game? Why not at Forbes Field, as the fearless females of McGill field hockey non-fame staged their fifth confrontation of the season.

Confronting a pre-game fifth of your own is no excuse whatsoever. Consider the advantages . . . early morning sunshine . . . bare female legs instead of filthy knee pads . . . observation literally from the grass-roots level . . . blood, sweat and tears at close range . . . and best of all, no threat of concussion from toilet-paper holocaust.

Despite such attractions, McGill couldn't contain the power of the Quebec Vagabonds, a Montreal team which has seen action in the U.S. nationals. Said one profound team member: "I would say our main obstacle was the other team." With a final score of 2-0, McGill's defence was everywhere; unfortunately, the offense seemed trapped in her own territory. Competition, however, was acknowledged as Ontario-Quebec's toughest.

The first half saw exceptional saves by goalie Cathy White, who was primarily on her toes and secondarily on her backside. However, "after repeated corners our defense tired," said Coach Heather Bobby.

For the ill-informed, a "corner" is the result of a penalty in the goal zone. The penalized defense means the goal line, while the opposing offense encircles the goal and waits for the ball to be pitched from the corner. The fifth corner gave McGill penalty fatigue and Vagabond Claire Thomas a clear shot at goal.

Strong hits by half-back Nancy Layton got the McGill ball rolling in the second half, but never past the Vagabond fortress. In McGill's strongest surge, right wing Heather Bennet flew down the field unassailed; however, subsequent goal attempts by center Sandy Fraser and inner Marg Force only drove the old Vagabond goalie down. "I would say their second goal was a boo-boo on

my part," confessed Cathy.

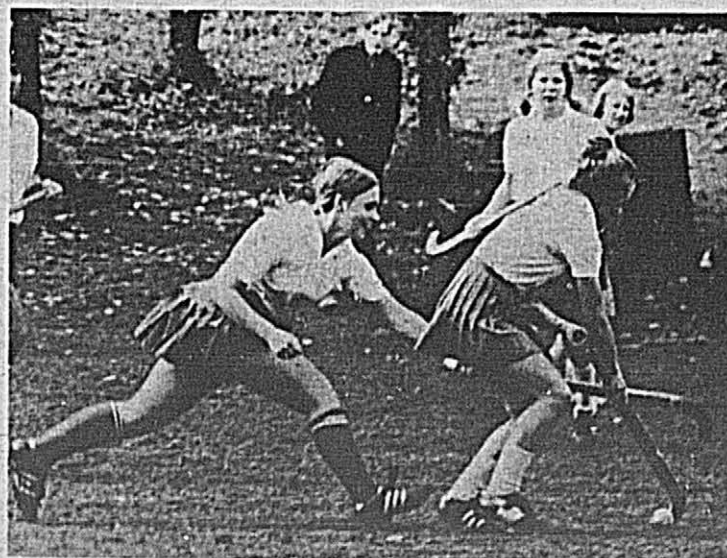
When asked to name an outstanding player, Coach Bobby lauded all as stars. Fondest praise, however, went to infamous Vagabond Sylvia Campbell: "She's like hitting a brick wall." The majority of penalties were due to obstruction, followed closely by "sticks" and "feet." The former must not be held above shoulder level; the latter must combine the finer points of the fox trot and dodge ball in order to avoid ball contact.

McGill's record now stands at three losses and two ties, including scores of the Sept. 25 tournament and Oct. 2 match with Macdonald College. Hopes are held high, however, for the next two weekends, which will send the women westward to Toronto and Western. According to Miss Bobby, conditioning is paying off; according to the referee, the girls are going "great guns". As a facet of the W.A.A. poverty project, the team is lucky to be going anywhere at all; funds are minimal, and rumor has it that tournament sleeping accommodations will be S.R.O.

The McGill Hearty Heroine award has gone to right inner Bee Hong Lim, whose neck and knee blatantly interfered with Vagabond long drives. Hopefully everyone has profited from the closing testimonial of the referee, who called for fewer penalties and more aggression.

Perhaps the key to success lies in recruiting sleeping fans; or perhaps the sweet tones and catchy phrases of the Plumber Players, who as a model of aggression would be inspiration and competition for all.

Perfunctory praises: Education grabbed first place in intramural field hockey . . . second place went to science, which was small in number but tough in action . . . third went to P. and O.T., who were large in number but weak in legs . . . arts brought up the rear, specializing in bruises.



MCGILL BLOOD DRIVE '71 OCT. 20—27 UNION BALLROOM



if you can...

you must

